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Where the petitioner bases his claim upon the possibility of an administrative board acting arbitrarily rather than upon his own interests being affected by the unreasonableness of the ordinance there is no merit in his contention.<sup>3</sup> And exceptional cases of hardship will not cause an ordinance, otherwise a reasonable police measure, to be held invalid.<sup>4</sup> Consequently, the court holds in the principal case that for the purpose of effectually carrying out the powers conferred, the city board of trustees was authorized to prohibit altogether the erection of tent and shake houses, which, by reason of their inflammable character, might enhance the danger of fires.

W. C. J.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS: ISSUANCE OF BONDS: IRREGULARITIES: VALIDATING ACT.—The City of Venice, California, held an election to vote bonds for the construction of an outfall sewer at a cost of \$20,000. Various irregularities in the proceedings for conferring authority on the city board of trustees to issue the bonds are shown: (1) that two separate statutes are appealed to for the procedure to be followed; (2) that the resolution calling for the election on the bonds for the outfall sewer also included bonds for a garbage incinerating plant; (3) that there was no sufficient statement of the indebtedness to be incurred; (4) that the city board of trustees caused the bonds to be antedated.

None of these irregularities in any wise made the bonds uncertain, and, except for the particularity which the courts have wisely insisted on in the issuance of bonds, did not merit serious consideration. But the District Court of Appeal, in the Second District, in the case of *City of Venice v. Lawrence*,<sup>1</sup> holds that whatever effect these defects and irregularities might otherwise have had on the validity of the bonds, they were all cured by the validating act of 1913.<sup>2</sup> The legislature may validate past transactions when it could in advance have authorized them.<sup>3</sup> As to antedating the bonds, the court says: "The date of the bond is immaterial, the only restriction being that it shall not extend over a period of forty years. Like a note the bond would only take effect upon delivery and bear interest from such date."<sup>4</sup>

W. C. J.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS: PLUMBING ORDINANCE: "MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS".—The City of Stockton is a municipal corpora-

<sup>3</sup> *In re Newell* (1906), 2 Cal. App. 767, 84 Pac. 226.

<sup>4</sup> *Ex parte Fiske* (1887), 72 Cal. 125, 13 Pac. 310; *In re Flaherty* (1895), 105 Cal. 558, 38 Pac. 981.

<sup>1</sup> (April 17, 1914), 18 Cal. App. Dec. 550.

<sup>2</sup> Cal. Stats. 1913, p. 14.

<sup>3</sup> *Dillon, Mun. Corp.*, 5th ed., § 948; *City of Redlands v. Brook* (1907), 151 Cal. 474, 91 Pac. 150.

<sup>4</sup> *Collins v. Driscoll* (1886), 69 Cal. 550, 11 Pac. 244; *Bither v. Christensen* (1905), 1 Cal. App. 90, 81 Pac. 670.